

The earlier part of the second memoir (28 pp.) treats of points, lines, and polygons, and swarms with results, upon the novelty or antiquity of which we cannot pronounce a judgment. We have then some proofs given of properties of the Tricuspid, which is the envelope of the feet perpendicular lines of an inscribed triangle. Steiner's enunciations ("Creille," vol. 53) have been demonstrated by Prof. Townsend ("Reprint from *Educational Times*," vol. iv. pp. 13-17), Prof. Cremona ("Creille," vol. 64), and by other mathematicians.\* An appendix of eleven pages, entitled "Ueber Raumcurven vierter Ordnung erster Art, und eine spezielle ebene curve vierter Ordnung  $C_4$ " closes the memoir.

The last memoir on our list (39 pp.) is a very interesting one, in which a great number of properties of the curve are established by means of its ordinary rectangular equation  $(x^2 + y^2)^3 - 2a^3(x^2 - y^2) = 0$ . We should like to see this memoir in an English dress. On the authority of a German friend, we may say that it is written in elegant German. All three memoirs are extracted from the "Abhandlungen der k. böhm. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften" (vi. folge, 6 Band). Whether the practice obtains on the Continent to any extent of thus reprinting separate memoirs we cannot say, but we learn from a distinguished physicist that such is the case with the Vienna "Transactions," of which any paper may be had separately through a bookseller at a price published in the table of contents. This is a laudable practice, and in these columns the desirableness of its introduction into this country has been more than once dwelt upon. Happily, we learn from the President's address (NATURE, vol. xi. p. 197) that the Royal Society have the matter under consideration. As the reasons *pro* and *con* have so recently been given, it would be out of place here to dwell longer on the matter. We hope, however, that it will be possible on some terms or other to get separate memoirs in the case of those societies whose publications embrace two or more specialities. A practice obtains in some societies of allowing readers of papers to have extra copies of their own papers, at reasonable prices, for distribution. Possibly, the best mode of proceeding at present for a specialist who wants a particular paper is for him to apply to the author on the chance of his having these extra copies.

*Botanischer Jahresbericht: Systematisch geordnetes Repertorium der Botanischen Literatur aller Länder.* Herausgegeben von Dr. Leopold Just. (Berlin: Gebroderer Bertrager, 1873.)

WITH the rapid increase of botanical literature of every kind during the last few years every working botanist must have proved the inconvenience of having no work of reference at hand like this "Botanischer Jahresbuch," and particularly those who are engaged in any special inquiry involving much research and an extensive knowledge of the literature of his subject. As the preface to this excellent *résumé* of the botanical literature of 1873 truly says, "Almost every botanist has passed through the experience of having read through bulky treatises with the expenditure of much time, only to complain that it is so much time lost. On the other hand, it happens frequently enough that very important treatises appear in periodicals where they are not exactly looked for by botanists, and consequently frequently remain unknown and unused for years." This need no longer be the case, if the success which this undertaking thoroughly deserves is granted it, and warrants the continuance of it from year to year.

The work has been published in two half-volumes, and the first part or half-volume summarises the investigations which have been made, and the literature published on the various groups of the Cryptogamia, together with divisions on the morphology of cells, the morphology of tissues, the special morphology of conifers, the morpho-

\* There is an article "Sur l'Hypocycloïde à trois Rebroussements" in the "Nouvelles Annales" (pp. 21-31), Janvier, 1875.

logy of the Phanerogamia (monocotyledons and dicotyledons), and Physical and Chemical Physiology, continued in the second half-volume, which further contains divisions on fructification and reproduction, hybridation, origin of species. Lists and notices of systematic monographs and extra-European floras stand next in order, together with Palæobotany, treated according to the succession of formations, beginning with the Primary or Palæozoic formation. The other portions embrace pharmaceutical botany, technical botany, botany applied to forest management, diseases of plants, and geographical distribution.

The aim of the editors has been to give as complete a view as possible of the literature of the several subjects above mentioned, and with regard to most of the departments this has been successfully accomplished, but omissions occur in some of the divisions, particularly in those on the cellular cryptogams and the morphology of tissues. No notice, *e.g.*, is taken of the important work of Strasburger on *Azolla* and the Lycopodiaceæ, nor the work of Juranyi on the spores of *Salvinia natans*. Some of the omissions Dr. Just promises to rectify in the next year's volume.

In this deficient section, however, it may be observed that all newly constituted species amongst the Diatomaceæ and fungi are carefully noted, and of the latter brief descriptions are given. As an appendix to the fungi appears a section on the nutrition of the lower organisms.

The above-mentioned divisions of the work embrace all that has been published in the time specified (1873) in the German, French, and English languages. The literature of other countries is treated in special sections, each under the care of an editor chosen for the purpose; viz., Dutch, Italian, Russian, and Hungarian botanical literature. Dr. Just laments that it has not been possible to include the literature of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden in this first volume. This, however, will not be omitted in future volumes, a suitable editor having been chosen for the purpose.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by his correspondents. Neither can he undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscripts. No notice is taken of anonymous communications.]

### Sub-Wealden Exploration

IN NATURE, vol. xi. p. 267, the Rev. J. F. Blake calls attention to the announcement that it is proposed by the Sub-Wealden Exploration Committee to abandon the present bore-hole and to begin again near the same spot. He asks why should not another spot be chosen; and suggests that it would be advisable to bore much more to the north-east, because there the Palæozoic rocks would be nearer the surface, and because at the present hole we have already learnt all that is necessary. May I be permitted to reply to these remarks?

In the first place, it should not be forgotten that to search for coal measures, or even for the Palæozoic rocks, is only one object of the exploration. In a purely scientific point of view, it is as important to determine the thickness and character of the Oolitic strata—so far removed from their surface outcrop—as it is to reach the older rocks. If it be true that the boring has been put down where the Oolitic series is well developed, then this object will be the better attained.

But there is even now no proof that the Palæozoic rocks must necessarily be very deep at Netherfield. We are not entitled to infer from the great development of any one member of the Oolitic series that the lower members will also be well developed at that spot. The Oolitic rocks in the Boulonnais come on in force as we recede from the Palæozoic area of Marquise. The Kimmeridge clay is well developed in the Pays de Bray; it is 1,000 feet thick near Rouen, and, on its outcrop to the south-west of that city, is underlain by Lower Oolites. One might therefore well have supposed that in the Pays de Bray there

would be a considerable thickness of Oolitic strata over the Palaeozoics; but a boring there proved the carboniferous limestone at 59 feet from the surface.

It is generally conceded that if the sole object of the exploration were to search for coal measures under the south-east of England, it might have been advisable to bore more to the north or north-east. There is no doubt that the Oolitic strata thin in that direction, so that a boring between Maidstone and Folkestone would probably not meet with any, or with only a small thickness. But, on the other hand, the Lower Cretaceous strata might there be thick. Borings for water at Maidstone have been carried to 600 feet below sea-level, and only just pierced the Weald clay, getting water from the top beds of the Hastings sands. A boring at Ashford, carried to about the same depth, seems to have got into the Hastings sand series; but how much more Wealden strata may be below either of these bore-holes we cannot tell. Prof. Prestwich supposes that the Palaeozoics may lie at a more moderate depth below the sea-level at Folkestone; and he proposes that the Channel Tunnel should be carried through these old rocks. We must all hope, and I for one believe, that the Tunnel can be successfully carried through the chalk; but if this should fail, it is probable that borings will be made to test the feasibility of Prof. Prestwich's scheme. Meanwhile, the Sub-Wealden Exploration can apply its funds in investigating other districts.

It should be remembered that the boring has been mainly supported by landowners and others connected with Sussex. Mr. Willett, the indefatigable secretary, has worked at the task that Sussex may have the honour of leading in an exploration which in future years, whatever may be the success of the present boring, will certainly be extended to other districts in the south-east of England. It is certain that no other spot in Sussex is so well suited for the work; and, all things considered, the best plan is to begin again on the same site.

The Committee has always kept the coal question in the background, preferring to urge forward the work on its scientific merits. Still, it is true that the chief cause of the wide interest taken in the boring is the hope that coal will be found, or at least that valuable information bearing on the point will be obtained. It may then be well again to call attention to the fact that Prof. Gossélet, whose researches on the Coal Measures of Northern France are so well known, believes that the boring is in the right position, and that it is very probable that a lie of productive coal measures underlies the Weald. He has shown that the coal beds of Hardingham, in the Boulonnais, are really true coal measures faulted down, and are not an abnormal development of the limestone series; a conclusion with which other geologists now agree.

I have entered into these long explanations from a fear lest Mr. Blake's well-meaning criticisms may convey the impression that money is now to be spent at Netherfield which could be better spent elsewhere. I think this is not the case, and I hope that those who have the means and the will may see the importance of aiding the work with their contributions. Mr. H. Willett (Arnold House, Brighton) has made himself personally responsible for the amount (600*l.*) needed to carry the new boring down to 1,000 feet, trusting that subscriptions will steadily come in for the future as they have done in the past.

Geological Survey Office, Jernyn Street,  
London, Feb. 7

W. TORLEY

#### Gaussian Constants

PROF. HUMPHREY LLOYD says, in his book "On Magnetism," published about two months ago, and reviewed (vol. xi. p. 221) in NATURE by Prof. Balfour Stewart, on page 115, in a paragraph on "Gauss's Theory":—"In addition to this, mainly through the exertions of General Sabine, magnetical observations have been vastly multiplied at other points of the earth's surface; and the time has consequently arrived when a re-calculation of the Gaussian constants, as they are called, may with advantage be undertaken. This laborious work is now in progress. General Sabine has completed the co-ordination of the observations, and Prof. Adams has generously offered to devote his valuable time to the re-calculation based upon them. The scientific world may therefore, before long, expect to see a series of charts exhibiting the actual condition of the earth's magnetism greatly more exact than any which have been yet produced."

It may therefore interest Prof. Lloyd and others to hear that

about nine months ago was edited and published at Berlin, at the request of the Imperial Admiralty, "Die Grundlagen der Gaussischen Theorie und die Erscheinungen des Erdmagnetismus im Jahre 1829, mit Berücksichtigung der Sæcularvariationen aus allen vorliegenden Beobachtungen berechnet und dargestellt, von A. Erman und H. Petersen;" a re-calculation of the "Gaussian Constants," based on a co-ordination of the most reliable observations, containing a series of charts which exhibit the actual condition of the earth's magnetism.

O. REICHENBACH

#### Columnar Formation in Mud Banks

IN reference to the report in NATURE, vol. xi. p. 258, on Mr. Mallet's communication to the Royal Society, respecting the hexagonal crystallisation of basalt, I beg to offer to your readers a similar explanation of the columnar formation in some mud banks on the shores of some of the rivers in South Africa.

The modern channels are gradually becoming lower than formerly, owing to the rising of the land, and so the streams in estuaries and reaches have cut out deeper courses in the previously formed muddy bottoms, and these are now exposed on the sides of the rivers, but at the bottom of the valleys, to the action of the sun and the hot winds. These strata of mud are very thick, and they begin to dry on the surface, and split across into hexagonal-like discs all over the flat, and this splitting on the surface gradually deepens into the stratum, and a mass or congeries of columns is thus formed on the side lying nearest the river. The diameter of these columns may vary from 4 to 9 inches, but their length is very uncertain, and might be from 1 to 3 feet. These again become detached by gravity, rains and winds, and tumble into the stream, and are borne away by the currents to the sea, to become imbedded and fossilised in some sand-bank, and probably the study of some future palæontologist.

In the case of basalt the agency of crystallisation is stated to be by Mr. Mallet the abstraction of heat and contraction of fluidity into solidity; but in this case it may be attributed to loss of moisture by heat and dryness producing contraction of fluidity into solidity. A similar result would therefore appear to be produced by apparently two opposite causes, cooling in the one case and heating in the other, but both have tended to produce a closer aggregation of the molecules, and brought them within the range of their peculiar physical affinities.

Edinburgh

J. W. BLACK

#### Flowers and Bees

WITH reference to a letter which appeared in NATURE, vol. xi. p. 248, I may mention that on the 30th of August last nearly all the Snapdragon flowers I could find (including many unopened buds) had been bitten through by bees. I had been looking out for flowers in this state a short time before (I think not more than a week), when I could find only two, and those looked as if they might have been accidentally injured. The quickness and thoroughness with which the work had been done was very striking.

C. A. M.

#### Iron Pyrites

IN NATURE, vol. xi. p. 249, Mr. Carr mentions the fact that some iron pyrites in the Maidstone Museum "have crumbled into a coarse, finely divided mass;" and he inquires whether "such a thing has ever been observed before." It is a very common and well-known fact, and any work on chemistry will explain it. Perhaps we can best answer the question by quoting Dr. Miller on the subject (Chemistry, p. 588):—"Some varieties of iron pyrites, especially those found in the Tertiary strata, are speedily decomposed by exposure to air; oxygen is absorbed, and ferrous sulphate formed. This decomposition occurs with greater facility if the disulphide be mixed with other substances, as is the case in the aluminous schists; in which, by the further action of air, a basic ferric sulphate is formed, whilst the liberated sulphuric acid reacts upon the alumina, magnesia, or lime of the soil, and forms sulphates; those of aluminium and magnesia may be extracted by lixiviation. The ordinary crystallised pyrites from the older strata is not thus decomposed, but a variety of a whiter colour is disintegrated rapidly by exposure to the weather; this form of pyrites is known as *Marcasite*, or *white iron pyrites*."

R.